



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

2452  
4.5

AUTOGRAPH  
OF  
SHAKESPEARE.

12452.64.5

HARVARD COLLEGE  
LIBRARY

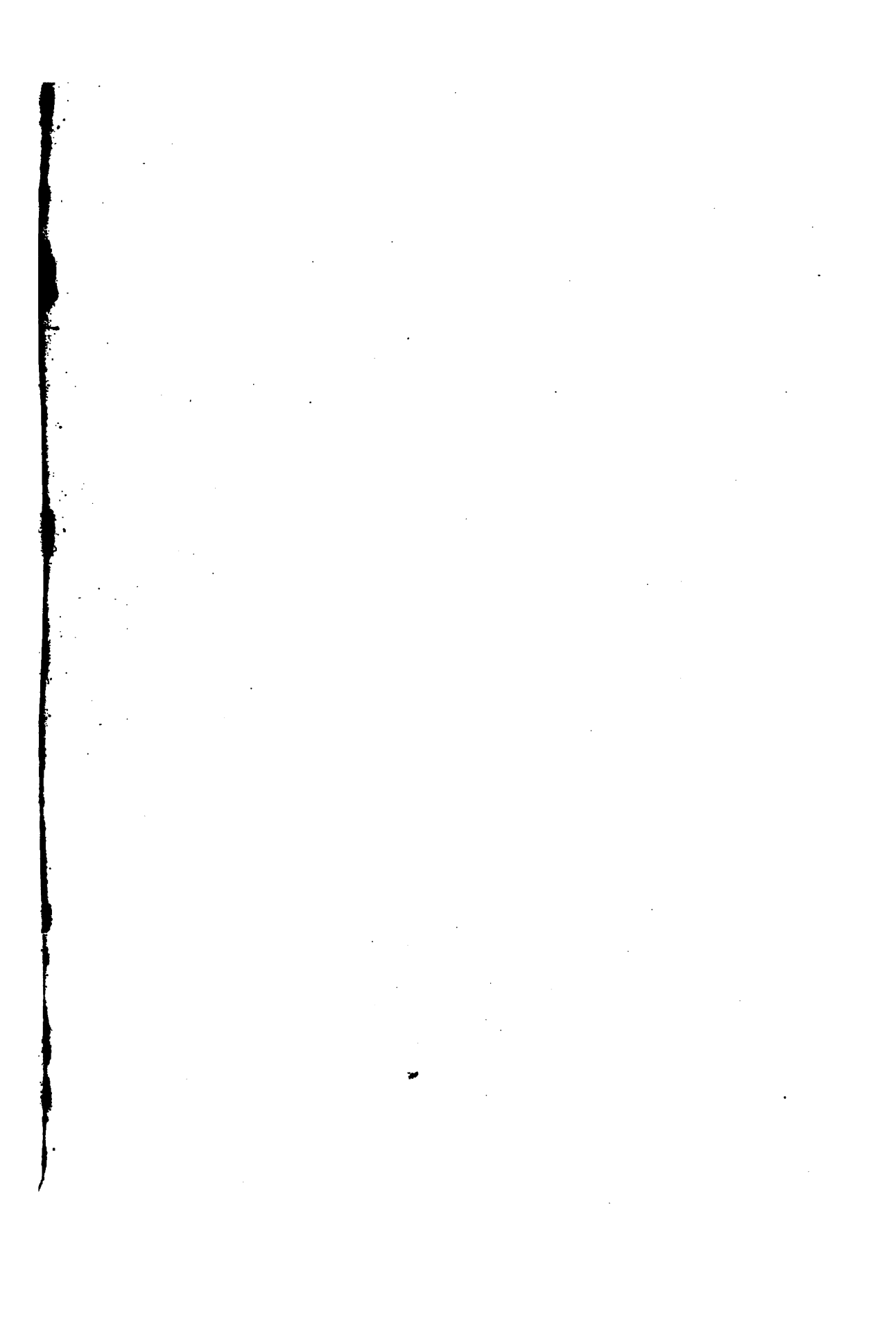


THE BEQUEST OF  
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL  
(CLASS OF 1882)  
OF NEW YORK

1918















0

THE AUTOGRAPH  
OF  
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,

WITH

Fac Similes of his Signature as appended to various Legal Documents;

TOGETHER WITH

4000 Ways of Spelling the Name according to English  
Orthography.

BY GEORGE WISE.

PHILADELPHIA :  
PUBLISHED BY PETER E. ABEL.  
MDCCCLXIX.

2452.64.5-

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
FROM  
THE BEQUEST OF  
HART JANSSEN WENDELL  
1918

---

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1869, by

GEORGE WISE,

In the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District  
of Pennsylvania.

---

AS A SLIGHT  
TOKEN OF ADMIRATION FOR THE COMMANDING GENIUS  
WHICH HE HAS EMPLOYED IN  
LIFE-LIKE DELINEATIONS AND MASTERLY INTERPRETATIONS OF THE  
GRAND CREATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE,  
THIS VOLUME  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

*Dedicated*

TO

EDWIN FORREST,  
WITH THE HOPE THAT IT MAY PROVE ACCEPTABLE TO  
AMERICA'S GREATEST TRAGEDIAN.



## AUTHOR'S NOTE.

---

NEARLY three centuries have passed since William Shaick-spear lived to write his wondrous dramas and to present them for the approval of the lords and ladies of the courts of Elizabeth and of James, and during that period "tomes on tomes of learning and of power" have been written to elucidate their obscure passages, though it must be confessed that the annotators have at times befogged those that would otherwise be clear. When Washington Irving thought proper (in deference to custom) to "contribute his mite of homage to the illustrious bard," he was sorely puzzled as to the manner in which he should discharge the duty. "I found myself anticipated," he says, "in every attempt at a new reading; every doubtful line had been explained a dozen different ways, and perplexed beyond the reach of elucidation; and as to fine passages, they had all been amply praised by previous admirers; nay, so completely had the bard of late been overlarded with panegyric by a great German critic [Schlegel], that it was difficult now to find even a fault that had not been argued into a beauty."

So strong is the hold that Shaickspeare has taken on the minds of all "who speak the tongue that Shaickspyr spoke" that not only have labored commentaries been written and read, and disputed and defended, in other protean volumes;

not only has a lady had the patience and skill to prepare an elaborate concordance, but numerous literary forgeries have been perpetrated in his name, which, in turn, have taxed the energies of ingenious students for their refutation, and added thousands of pages to the bulky Shakespeareana that is so conspicuous in the scholar's library.

Is it possible, then, that anything valuable or novel can be added to this imposing mass—the aggregation of almost three centuries? May I keep within the bounds of modesty in offering my *brochure* as a Literary Curiosity? I hope that I may. The reader is assured that the *fac similes* of Shaick-spyrr autographs here given have been faithfully copied from and compared with the originals, and may be relied on as correct. It would be “flat and unprofitable” to state the analogical arguments that may be brought forward to support the various orthographies of the poet's name given in this work. No special merit is claimed for them; but they seem to be *curious*.

In introducing my little volume to the notice of the lovers of the bard who “wrote not for an age, but for all time,” it is proper that I should acknowledge my great indebtedness to Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE for his invaluable assistance in preparing the subject matter.

G. W.



## AUTOGRAPH OF SHAKSPEARE.

---

It is very remarkable that so few personal traces of William Shakespeare remain to us. His lineal descendants passed away within half a century after his own death. This is nothing out of the course of nature; but it is singular that, though the great dramatist was so voluminous a writer, so successful, and so much honored, little is known of his life; for all his biographers have rather guessed at incidents than drawn them from actual sources of truth; and at this moment the only personal relics of the greatest poet not only England, but the world, ever saw, consist of a few signatures which we positively know must have been written by his own hand.

Charles Knight, one of the most enthusiastic editors of Shakespeare, and one of his most inquiring biographers, says: "The controversies about the greatest poet of England begin with the spelling of his name. The three signatures to his Will are so obscure that it is difficult to determine whether he wrote his name *Shakspeare* or *Shakespeare*. The autograph in the copy of Florio's Montaigne, purchased by the British Museum, is decidedly *Shakspeare*. In a mortgage-deed by the Corporation of London it is *Shaksper*. In the Stratford registers of his own baptism and burial, and of the baptism of his children, it is *Shakspeare*. In the folio of 1623 it is *Shakespeare*. The most usual mode in which the name was written appears to have been *Shakspeare*." To this may be added that Gilbert, the poet's brother, signed "*Gilbart Shakspeir*."

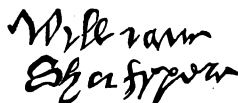


The endorsement on an indenture between Shakespeare and his neighbors, John and Thomas Combe, executed in 1602 (a document which certainly did belong to the dramatist, and which Mr. Wheler, Town Clerk of Stratford, as well as Mr. Halliwell the biographer, believes to be in the autograph of the poet), spells the name *Shackespeare*. This endorsement is "*Combe to Shackespeare of the 4-yd lands in Stratford fields.*" In his biography of the poet, Mr. Halliwell gives a *fac simile* of this writing, which bears date eleven years before the signatures to the conveyance and mortgages of the house in Blackfriars purchased by Shakespeare, and fourteen years earlier than the execution of the Will. The endorsement is in a younger and more flowing hand. Mr. Halliwell says "there are similarities to be traced between this and some of the poet's acknowledged signatures. Here we have another orthography—*Shackespeare*—and the latter part, *ea*, the *a* appearing like *u*, is so similar to that portion of the name in the two last signatures in the Will, that it is at once an argument in favor of the appropriation of the above to Shakespeare, and of the correctness of reading *Shakespeare* in these two autographs."

There are only five undoubted Shakespeare autographs yet known. These are three signatures to the Will (on file in the Prerogative Court, Doctors Commons, near St. Paul's Cathedral), one from the counterpart of a deed of bargain and sale of a house purchased by Shakespeare, in Blackfriars, London, on the 10th of March, 1612-13, and the fifth from a mortgage-deed dated the 11th of March, 1612-13, of the same house in Blackfriars.

The Will is dated the 25th of March, 1616, and Shakespeare, buried at Stratford on the 25th of April, 1616, is supposed to have died on the 23d (St. George's Day), having been born exactly fifty-two years before. The Will, which was executed at Stratford, was filed and "proved" in the Prerogative office, London, where it is still preserved. The rule that any Will thus on record shall be open to each person, on payment of a shilling, whose interest or curiosity may induce him to examine it, has operated injuriously upon this document, and the signatures, from much

handling, have become rather faint. It is written upon three sheets of paper, on each of which is Shakespeare's signature. A few years ago, in order to preserve these from further handling, they were placed between plates of glass, and framed. The document has been repeatedly printed—accurately for the first time by Mr. Collier, who followed the original in its numerous capital letters and legal want of punctuation. Until lately, the public were not allowed



First Signature to the Will.



Second Signature to the Will.

to collate copies with the original. However, in the first volume of the Autographic Mirror (London, 1864,) the whole document is photo-lithographed with great success, the authorities of the



Final Signature to the Will.

Court of Probate having given their permission. It bears three official endorsements. The first is, "Wm. Shackspere [his] Will, June 16;" the second is, "Wm. Shackspere his Will," and the third, signed "W. Byrde, &c., 22 June, 1616," attests that the necessary forms of the Court had been complied with.

In the year 1778 Mr. George Steevens, one of the earliest among the good editors of Shakespeare, published the Will in full, with *fac similes* of the signatures. He carefully traced these with his own hand, on transparent paper. There is a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, in which Edmond Malone, who

published an excellent edition of Shakespeare in 1790, thus describes a visit to Doctors Commons: "On the 24th of September, 1776, I went with my friend, Mr. Steevens, to the Prerogative Office, on Doctors Commons, to see Shakespeare's original Will, in order to get a *fac simile* of the handwriting. The Will is written in the clerical hand of that age, on three small [?] sheets, fastened at top like a lawyer's brief. Shakespeare's name is signed at the bottom of the first and second sheets, and his final signature, 'By me William Shakespear,' in the middle of the third sheet. The name, however, at the bottom of the first sheet is not in the usual place, but in the margin at the left-hand, and so different from the others that we doubted whether it was his handwriting. He appears to have been very ill and weak when he signed his Will, for the hand is very irregular and tremulous. I suspect he signed his name at the end of the Will first, and so went backwards, which will account for that on the first page being worse written than the rest, the hand growing gradually weaker."

Inasmuch as each sheet is sixteen inches by twelve, Malone was clearly wrong in describing the size as "small," and he ought have known, as a lawyer, that the attorney or scrivener who wrote the Will and most probably was present when it was executed, would take care that the testator's own signatures were on the document to give it full validity. Sir Frederick Madden, keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, thinks that the three signatures are those of Shakespeare. The last is certainly the most legible, and possibly was first made, as Malone suggested.

When Steevens executed the *fac similes*, ninety-three years ago, the signatures were quite legible, for public curiosity as regards all matters connected with what may be called the personality of Shakespeare had been only slightly awakened up to that time. The three sheets of paper were "joined together," as Halliwell says, "in the middle of the top margins, which are [were] covered with a narrow slip of parchment." It was on

Mr. Halliwell's suggestion that they were separated and placed under glass, that they might be examined without touching them.

A fourth autograph of Shakespeare, the authenticity of which appears most unquestionable, is now in the Library of the city of London, at Guildhall. It is attached to the counterpart of a deed of purchase by W. Shakespeare, from Henry Walker, of some tenements in Blackfriars, and bears date March 10th, 1612-13. It was found in 1768, by Mr. Albany Willis, a solicitor, among the title-deeds of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonehaugh, of Oxted, Surrey. In 1796, Sir Frederick Madden says, it was

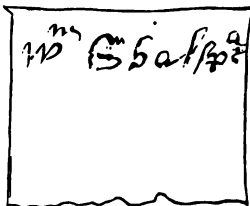


Signature to Title-deed.

still in the hands of Mr. Willis, who lent it to Mr. Malone, by whom it was printed. In 1841 it was sold, by auction, by Mr. Evans, of Pall Mall, for the sum of £162, to Mr. Elkins, a bookseller in Lombard street, who purchased it for a friend. It was again sold by Mr. Evans, on the 17th of May, 1843, and Mr. R. L. Jones gave £145 for it for the City Library. The first bid was £10; the second, by Mr. Stansbury, owner of the Napoleon Museum, was £100. Mr. S. finally bid £140. The deed is enrolled in the Rolls Chapel, and, contrary to custom, in the name of Shakespeare, the purchaser—not of Walker, the vendor. The poet's signature is written on the narrow label of parchment (inserted at the bottom of all ancient deeds), on which the executing parties wrote their names. The tenement conveyed to William Shakespeare by Henry Walker by this legal instrument was a house in Blackfriars, near the river Thames, which remains in good repair. Shakespeare paid £145 for it,—that is, he paid £80 down, and mortgaged the premises for the remainder on the following day. It has been inferred from this that he was not in a condition to furnish all the money, but Mr. Collier suggests that the purchase itself was an accommodation

to John Heminge, the actor, and two other friends joined in the mortgage trust. However that may be, Shakespeare redeemed the mortgage, and leased the house to John Robinson, and it was occupied by the family of this lessee until within the last few years.

The fifth unquestionable signature of Shakespeare is upon the above-named deed of mortgage. This document was found, as



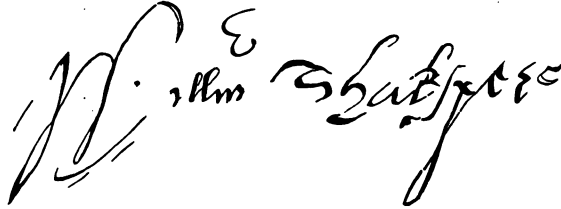
Signature to the Mortgage.

well as the deed of purchase, by Mr. Wallis, among the family muniments of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonehaugh; was presented to Garrick; was lent by the late Mrs. Garrick to Mr. George Steevens, for his edition of Shakespeare, in 1790; was not to be found in 1796, when looked for, but had returned into the possession of Mr. Wallis, who was one

of David Garrick's executors. About the year 1841, this mortgage again appeared, and was exhibited by Mr. J. P. Collier, at a meeting of the Shakespeare Society, together with the deed of purchase, which had been borrowed from the City of London Library, for that occasion. The owner of the mortgage was son of a gentleman who had been Mr. Wallis's partner. In 1858, it was sold by auction, and became the property of the British Museum for £315. It is on parchment, like the other deed, has four seals attached—one opposite the name of each of the witnesses, who are the same to each document—and both are signed by Wm. Shakespeare, Wm. Johnson and Jo. Johnson.

There is also in the British Museum a signature which, many persons have thought, may be that of Shakespeare. It is written on the loose fly-leaf of a translation into English, by John Florio, of Montaigne's Essays. At the top of the page are a few lines, transcribed in a smaller hand, from Seneca. The book was published in 1603. This volume was the property of the Rev. Edward Patteson, Minister of Smethwick, in Staffordshire,

about three miles from Birmingham, and thus contiguous to Warwickshire, in which Shakespeare was born. Mr. Patten's father used to exhibit it to his friends before 1780, as a curiosity on account of the autograph. Florio's translation of Montaigne was certainly known to Shakespeare, as he has turned one passage of it into dialogue in "The Tempest," merely making such slight alterations as would make the sentence fall into rhythm. Mr. Charles Knight, Sir Frederick Madden and other competent judges believe this to be Shakespeare's undoubted autograph.



From the fly-leaf in Florio's Montaigne.

There is no other writing in the book, except that on the fly-leaf, and a very few marginal notes. The sum given for it, on behalf of the British Museum, was £120. The day after the purchase, one of the morning papers gravely announced that "Shakespeare's own copy of *Marmontel's Tales*, with his autograph," had been bought! This announcement is well matched, it must be confessed, by the exulting boast of a member of the Corporation, in 1841, that "the city of London might be proud to have in its library the real signature of William Shakespeare, the immortal author of *Venice Preserved*!" The signature is in a bolder and freer hand than any of the preceding, but most resembling the third autograph to the Will. There is no reliable evidence of its authenticity, and any practiced expert could readily have written it.

There is no occasion here to mention the fact that imitations of Shakespeare's handwriting are frequently exhibited, or of

dwelling upon the once celebrated forgeries of Samuel William Henry Ireland, who, at the close of the last century, produced "Vortigern" and "Henry II," which, he declared, were genuine dramas, written by Shakespeare himself. Their want of merit ought have at once shown their real characters. Strangely enough, Ireland, who finally confessed that the fraud of authorship was all his own, had not taken the obvious precaution, when presenting what he called the autograph of Shakespeare, of making the signature anything like a *fac simile* of those on the poet's Will!

A still later (presumed) autograph of Shakespeare was discovered in the year 1842, in the second volume of Ralph Holinshed's Chronicles of England—the black-letter edition of 1577.



From Holinshed's Chronicles of England.

Mr. Elkins, bookseller in Lombard street, London, obtained this volume in the usual way of business, but did not recollect from whom. He kept it by him, in the hope that either a first volume might fall in his way, or that this one might be made available for the purpose (well known to "the trade") of making up a perfect set, by collation, out of two or three imperfect copies of an old work. He finally did meet with a first volume, and sold the set for a low price to Mr. Thomas Powell, a man of letters, then residing in London.

Shortly after the work came into Mr. Powell's hands, he observed that there were many marginal references and notes to various subjects which Shakespeare had pressed into his service in the composition of his historical plays. As it is certain that Shakespeare drew largely upon Holinshed's Chronicles, the first conjecture was that some one had taken the trouble of noting

the parallel passages. But as the references were not confined to those passages which the poet had "worked up," it was suspected that it might actually have been the identical copy of Holinshed which Shakespeare had read and marked, nothing being more common than for an author "reading up" to a subject to mark many more passages than he eventually uses. Accordingly, close search was made, and on page 1437 was found a slip of paper pasted over some writing. The book had evidently been bound after the marginal notes had been made, for part of them had been cut away by the binder's plough. It is pretty evident, also, that the binder had endeavored to clean the book by the action of an acid on the writings scattered through it. It is probable that when this did not succeed, the slip of paper had been pasted over the writing. The removal of that slip exhibited an autograph which certainly rewarded the pains taken to discover it. There was "W. Shakspere, *ejus*!" There was a general resemblance to the known autographs of the poet, though the writing is rather better than in some of them. The chief difference is in the formation of the capital *S*, which is commenced from left to right, instead of from right to left, as in all the signatures, except that in the Montaigne. It appears as if the words "*ejus liber*" (his book) had originally followed the "W. Shakspere," and that, in the re-binding, the "*liber*" had been cut away. From a date written within the book, in a more modern hand, we have cause to believe that it was not put into its present binding until 1638, and the inference is strong, therefore, that the forgery of this signature—if a forgery it be—must have been committed *before* that date. What could have been the use or object of a forgery, left to be discovered by accident, at an interval of more than two centuries?

Many of the marginal notes in this Holinshed are of considerable length, and, at the end of a reign, give a sort of summary of events. They are the most frequent throughout those portions of the work occupied with the reigns of John and Richard III. Particular reference is made to the death of Prince Arthur



—a subject into which Shakespeare has breathed the immortal spirit of his mighty genius. There are about thirty-five distinct references, in writing, to the events in the reign of Richard III. The points referred to include, among others, Richard's dealings with the Duke of Buckingham, his wooing of Anne, the intrigues for the crown, the manœuvres to win the aid of the citizens, the murder of the young princes in the Tower, and such leading events in the life of Richard. One passage, marked in some places with even a double under-lineation, is Holinshed's account of Richard's dream the night before the battle of Bosworth-field, which simple account Shakespeare has expanded into the celebrated tent-scene in the last act of the play. Seldom has the alchemy of genius converted the meaner substance into the sterling metal in so remarkable a manner. The passage is too long for quotation here, or we would show out of what scanty materials the poet has "built the lofty verse."

As a *probable* autograph of Shakespeare's, the writing in the old Holinshed is curious. The book *may* have belonged to the poet. Many of the manuscript notes are certainly as old as his time. Some of them resemble the specimens of writing which we know to be his. If this *should* be the very book which served as a storehouse of facts for the bard, its comparative value must be great. On one of the pages, should be added, are the initials "W. S.," which were evidently written by the same hand which traced what was "W. Shaksper, *ejus liber.*" It is only fair to add that Mr. Ireland, whose wholesale Shakespear forgeries deceived Dr. Parr and many other eminent scholars, mentioned that he had intended to make manuscript notes on a copy of Holinshed, with a view to passing off that book, and others similarly marked, as part of Shakespeare's library. In the enlarged edition of his "Confessions," published in 1805, he says that he "vainly endeavored to procure a copy with margin sufficiently broad to enable him to affix manuscript notes." All, therefore, that can be said of the existing copy is that, though never in Ireland's hands, it may have been that which Ireland *wished* for.

Not a scrap of any of Shakespeare's plays, in his own handwriting, is known to be preserved. In Roberts' "Answer to Pope's Preface to Shakespeare" (1729, p. 46), it is stated that two large chests full of Shakespeare's loose papers and manuscripts were destroyed in a great fire at Warwick. "They were," he says, "in the hands of an ignorant baker of Warwick, who married one of the descendants of Shakespeare," and he adds, "were carelessly scattered and thrown about as garret lumber and litter, to the particular knowledge of the late Sir William Bishop, till they were all consumed in the general fire and destruction of that town."

It is not improbable that something more than the mere signatures of Shakespeare may one day turn up. Many noble and ancient families possess manuscripts which have not been examined for a century or two, and were not then examined properly. Among them letters written by the hand of Shakespeare may be discovered. A great deal is to be expected from the researches of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, appointed by the British government in 1869, which have already discovered, in the muniment rooms of several noble and ancient houses in England, numerous documents of paramount historical and literary interest and importance. We venture to suggest the likelihood that Shakespeare—patentee of a theatre and owner of real estate in the city of London—may have been in the livery, or, at least, free of one of the civic companies. This fact may be ascertained by reference to the records of such as were in existence in his lifetime; and among the heaps of manuscripts, the property of the city, which remain in a perfect chaos of non-arrangement, some veritable Shakespearean documents may yet be found.

As before stated, there have always been grave doubts as to which is the *correct* orthography of the poet's name. No less than thirty-seven different authentic ways of spelling it have been counted in tracing the name back through the records of the family, some of which are fully as arbitrary as any in

the following pages. Among them are found—Shaxpur, Chack-sper, Schakespeare, Schakespeyr, Shagspere, Shaykspere, Shak-aspeare, and others which (and a few thousand more) are herein given. We have the authority of Mr. Howard Staunton, of Mr. Dyce, of Mr. Halliwell, of Mr. Collier, and of Messrs. Singer and Lloyd, as well as the editors of the Cambridge Shakespeare, for spelling the name as it appears on the title-page of this book. Furthermore, in the two volumes published under the personal supervision of the poet himself and his intimate friend Ben Johnson, this orthography of the name is the one used; and, though his autographs generally would seem to be different, it is scarcely probable that he would allow an erroneous spelling of his name to pass through the two volumes of his own works.



Schalcksppear	Schalcksspeirr	Schaquespear	Scheykespeirr
Schalcksppeare	Schalcksspeirre	Schaquespeare	Scheykespeirre
Schalckspeere	Schalcksspere	Schaquespeere	Scheykespere
Schalckspiere	Schalckssperre	Schaquespiere	Scheykesperre
Schalckspier	Schalcksspyr	Schaquespier	Scheykespyr
Schalckspeire	Schalcksspyrr	Schaquespeire	Scheykespyrr
Schalckspeir	Schalcksspir	Schaquespeir	Scheykespir
Schalckspaer	Schalcksspirr	Schaquespaer	Scheykespirr
Schalckspaere	Schalcksspierr	Schaquespaere	Scheykespierr
Schalckspierr	Schalckspaerr	Schaquespierr	Scheykespaerr
Schalckspir	Schalckspaerrr	Schaquespierrr	Scheykespaerrr
Schalckspirr	Shexsppear	Schaquespeirr	Scheyquespear
Schalckspaerr	Shexsppeare	Schaquespeirre	Scheyquespeare
Schalckspearr	Shexspeere	Schaquespere	Scheyquespeere
Schalcksperr	Shexspiere	Schaquesperr	Scheyquesperr
Schalcksperrr	Shexspier	Schaquesperre	Scheyquespiere
Schalckspyr	Shexspeire	Schaquespyr	Scheyquespieir
Schalckspyr	Shexspeir	Schaquespyrr	Scheyquespir
Schalckspierre	Shexspair	Schaquespierr	Scheyquespaer
Schalckspeirr	Shexspaere	Schaquespierrr	Scheyquespaere
Schalckspeirre	Shexspierr	Schaquespaerr	Scheyquespierrr
Schalckspere	Shexspierre	Schaquespaerrr	Scheyquespierrr
Shaykspear	Shexspeirr	Sheaksspear	Scheyquespeirr
Shaykspeare	Shexspeirre	Sheaksspeare	Scheyquespeirr
Shaykspeer	Shexsper	Sheaksspeer	Scheyquesper
Shaykspeere	Shexspere	Sheaksspeere	Scheyquespere
Shaykspiere	Shexsperr	Sheaksspiere	Scheyquesperr
Shaykspier	Shexsperrr	Sheaksspiere	Scheyquesperrr
Shaykspeire	Shexspyr	Sheaksspiere	Scheyquespyr
Shaykspeir	Shexspyrr	Sheaksspiere	Scheyquespyrr
Shaykspaer	Shexspir	Sheaksspiere	Scheyquespir
Shaykspaere	Shexspirr	Sheaksspiere	Scheyquespierr
Shaykspierr	Shexspearr	Sheaksspierr	Scheyquespaerr
Shaykspierrr	Shexspaerr	Sheaksspierrr	Scheyquespaerrr
Shaykspeirr	Sheykspear	Sheaksspeirr	Scheiksppear
Shaykspeirre	Sheykspeare	Sheaksspeirre	Scheiksppeare
Shayksper	Sheykspeer	Sheakssper	Scheiksppeer
Shaykspere	Sheykspeere	Sheaksspere	Scheikspere
Shayksperre	Sheykspiere	Sheakssperre	Scheikspiere
Shaykspyr	Sheykspiere	Sheaksspyr	Scheikspier
Shaykspyrr	Sheykspeir	Sheaksspyrr	Scheikspeir
Shaykspir	Sheykspaer	Sheaksspir	Scheikspaer
Shaykspierr	Sheykspaere	Sheaksspierr	Scheikspaere
Shaykspearr	Sheykspierr	Sheaksspierrr	Scheikspierr
Shaykspaerr	Sheykspierrr	Sheaksspierrr	Scheikspierrr
Schalcksppear	Sheykspeirr	Scheykespear	Scheykespeirr
Schalcksppeare	Sheykspeirre	Scheykespeare	Scheykespeirre
Schalckspeere	Sheyksper	Scheykespeere	Scheykespere
Schalckspiere	Sheykspere	Scheykespeere	Scheykespiere
Schalckspier	Sheyksperr	Scheykespiere	Scheykesperr
Schalckspeire	Sheykspyr	Scheykespieir	Scheykespyr
Schalckspeir	Sheykspyrr	Scheykespierr	Scheykespyrr
Schalckspaer	Sheykspir	Scheykespaer	Scheykespir
Schalckspaere	Sheykspierr	Scheykespaere	Scheykespierr
Schalckspierr	Sheykspaerr	Scheykespierrr	Scheykespaerr
Schalckspierre	Sheykspaerrr	Scheykespierrr	Scheykespaerrr

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Schakspear	Shalkespeirr	Shaiquespear	Scheyckespeirr
Schakspeare	Shalkespeirre	Shaiquespeare	Scheyckespeirre
Schakspeer	Shalkesper	Shaiquespeer	Scheyckesper
Schakspeere	Shalkespere	Shaiquespeere	Scheyckespere
Schakspero	Shalkesperr	Shaiquespero	Scheyckesperr
Schaksplier	Shalkesperre	Shaiquespier	Scheyckesperre
Schakspeire	Shalkespyr	Shaiquespeire	Scheyckespyr
Schakspeir	Shalkespyrr	Shaiquespeir	Scheyckespyrr
Schakspaer	Shalkesplr	Shaiquespaer	Scheyckesplr
Schakspaere	Shalkesplrr	Shaiquespaere	Scheyckesplrr
Schaksplerr	Shalkespaerr	Shaiquesplerr	Scheyckespaerr
Schaksplr	Shalkespaerr	Shaiquesplerr	Scheyckespaerr
Schaksplr	Sheaxspear	Shaiquesplerr	Shayquespear
Schakspaerr	Sheaxspeare	Shaiquesplerr	Shayquespeare
Schakspearr	Sheaxspeer	Shaiquesper	Shayquespeer
Schaksper	Sheaxspeere	Shaiquespere	Shayquespeere
Schaksperre	Sheaxspiere	Shaiquesperr	Shayquespiere
Schakspyr	Sheaxspier	Shaiquesperre	Shayquespier
Schakspyrr	Sheaxspeire	Shaiquespyr	Shayquespiere
Schaksplerr	Sheaxspeir	Shaiquespyrr	Shayquespierr
Schakspeirr	Sheaxspaer	Shaiquesplr	Shayquespaer
Schakspeirre	Sheaxspaere	Shaiquesplr	Shayquespaere
Schaksper	Sheaxsplerr	Shaiquesplerr	Shayquespierr
Schakspere	Sheaxsplerr	Shaiquesplerr	Shayquespierr
Schaykspear	Sheaxspeirr	Schalckespear	Shayquespeirr
Schaykspeare	Sheaxspeirre	Schalckespeare	Shayquespeirre
Schaykspeer	Sheaxsper	Schalckespeer	Shayquesper
Schaykspeere	Sheaxspere	Schalckespeere	Shayquespere
Schayksplere	Sheaxsperr	Schalckespiere	Shayquesperr
Schayksplier	Sheaxsperr	Schalckespiere	Shayquesperr
Schaykspeir	Sheaxspyt	Schalckespiere	Shayquespyrr
Schaykspeir	Sheaxspyt	Schalckespiere	Shayquespyrr
Schaykspaer	Sheaxspir	Schalckespaer	Shayquesplr
Schaykspaere	Sheaxspirr	Schalckespaere	Shayquesplrr
Schayksplerr	Sheaxspearr	Schalckesplerr	Shayquespaerr
Schayksplerr	Sheaxspaerr	Schalckesplerr	Shayquespaerr
Schaykspeirr	Scheykspear	Schalckespeirr	Shelkespear
Schaykspeirr	Scheykspeare	Schalckespeirr	Shelkespeare
Schayksper	Scheykspeer	Schalckesper	Shelkespeer
Schaykspere	Scheykspeere	Schalckespere	Shelkespere
Schayksperre	Scheyksper	Schalckesperr	Shelkesperr
Schaykspyr	Scheyksplere	Schalckesperre	Shelkespiere
Schaykspyrr	Scheykspeire	Schalckespyr	Shelkespiere
Schayksplr	Scheykspeir	Schalckespyrr	Shelkespeir
Schayksplr	Scheykspaer	Schalckesplr	Shelkespaer
Schayksplrr	Scheykspaere	Schalckesplrr	Shelkespaere
Schaykspearr	Scheyksplerr	Schalckesplrr	Shelkesplerr
Schaykspearr	Scheyksplerr	Schalckespaerr	Shelkesplerr
Shalkespear	Scheyksplerr	Scheyckespear	Shelkesplerr
Shalkespeare	Scheyksplerr	Scheyckespeare	Shelkesplerr
Shalkespeer	Scheyksper	Scheyckespeer	Shelkesper
Shalkespeere	Scheykspere	Scheyckespeere	Shelkespere
Shalkespiere	Scheyksperre	Scheyckespiere	Shelkesperre
Shalkesplier	Scheyksperre	Scheyckespiere	Shelkesperre
Shalkespeire	Scheykspyr	Scheyckespiere	Shelkespyr
Shalkespeir	Scheykspyrr	Scheyckespiere	Shelkespyrr
Shalkespaer	Scheyksplr	Scheyckespaer	Shelkesplr
Shalkespaere	Scheyksplr	Scheyckespaere	Shelkesplr
Shalkesplerr	Scheyksplrr	Scheyckesplerr	Shelkesplrr
Shalkesplerr	Scheyksplrr	Scheyckesplerr	Shelkesplrr



Schackspear	Schekespeirr	Sheakespear	Schalxpeirr
Schackspeare	Schekespeirrre	Sheakespeare	Schalxpeirrre
Schackspeer	Schekesper	Sheakespeer	Schalxper
Schackspeere	Schekespero	Sheakespeere	Schalxpero
Schacksplero	Schekesperr	Sheakesplero	Schalxperr
Schacksplier	Schekesperre	Sheakesplier	Schalxperre
Schackspeire	Schekespyr	Sheakespeire	Schalxpyr
Schackspeir	Schekespyrr	Sheakespeir	Schalxpyrr
Schackspaer	Schekespir	Sheakespaer	Schalxpir
Schackspaere	Schekespirr	Sheakespaere	Schalxpirr
Schackspierr	Schekespearr	Sheakespierr	Schalxpearr
Schacksplr	Schekespaerr	Sheakespierrre	Schalxpaerr
Schacksplrr	Shalixspear	Sheakespeirr	Scheaquespear
Schackspaerr	Shalixspeare	Sheakespeirrre	Scheaquespeare
Schackspearr	Shalixspeer	Sheakesper	Scheaquespeer
Schacksper	Shalixspeere	Sheakespero	Scheaquespere
Schacksperre	Shalixspiere	Sheakesperr	Scheaquesperr
Schackspyr	Shalixsplier	Sheakesperre	Scheaquespyr
Schackspyrr	Shalixspeire	Sheakespyr	Scheaquespyrr
Schackspierrre	Shalixspeir	Sheakespyrr	Scheaquespierr
Schackspeirr	Shalixspeer	Sheakespir	Scheaquespierrre
Schackspeirrre	Shalixspaere	Sheakespirr	Scheaquespierrre
Schacksper	Shalixsplerr	Sheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schackspeere	Shalixspeirrre	Sheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpear	Shalixspeer	Scheakespear	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpeare	Shalixspeirrre	Scheakespeare	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpeer	Shalixsper	Scheakespeer	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpeere	Shalixspere	Scheakespeere	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpiere	Shalixsperr	Scheakespiere	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierr	Shalixsperrre	Scheakesperr	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shalixspyr	Scheakesperrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shalixspyrre	Scheakesperrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shalixspir	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shalixspirr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shalixspearr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shalixspaerr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shaeckspear	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpierrre	Shaeckspeare	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxper	Shaeckspeer	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpere	Shaeckspeere	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxperr	Shaecksplier	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxperrre	Shaeckspliere	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpyr	Shaeckspeire	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpyrr	Shaeckspeir	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpir	Shaeckspeer	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpirr	Shaeckspeere	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpearr	Shaecksplerr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schayxpaerr	Shaecksplerrre	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespear	Shaeckspeirr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespeare	Shaeckspeirrre	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespeer	Shaecksper	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespeere	Shaeckspeere	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekesplero	Shaecksperre	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekesplier	Shaecksperre	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespeire	Shaeckspyr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespeir	Shaeckspyrr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespaer	Shaecksplr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespaere	Shaecksplrr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespierr	Shaeckspearr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre
Schekespierrre	Shaeckspearr	Scheakespierrre	Scheaquespierrre

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Shaickesspear	Shelckesspeirr	Schelquespear	Schayckspeirr
Shaickesspeare	Shelckesspeirre	Schelquespeare	Schayckspeirre
Shaickesspeer	Shelckessper	Schelquespeer	Schayckssper
Shaickesspeere	Shelckesspero	Schelquespeero	Schaycksspero
Shaickesspiere	Shelckessperr	Schelquespiere	Schayckssperr
Shaickesspier	Shelckessperro	Schelquespier	Schayckssperro
Shaickesspeiro	Shelckesspyr	Schelquespeiro	Schaycksspyr
Shaickesspeir	Shelckesspyrr	Schelquespeir	Schaycksspyrr
Shaickesspaer	Shelckessplr	Schelquespaer	Schayckssplr
Shaickesspaero	Shelckessplrre	Schelquespaero	Schayckssplrre
Shaickesspierr	Shelckesspearr	Schelquespierr	Schaycksspearr
Shaickesspir	Shelckesspaerr	Schelquespierrre	Schaycksspaerr
Shaickesspierr	Shelxpear	Schelquespierrr	Shiequespear
Shaickesspaerr	Shelxpeare	Schelquespierrre	Shiequespeare
Shaickesspierr	Shelxpeer	Schelquesper	Shiequespeero
Shaickessperr	Shelxpeere	Schelquespero	Shiequespeer
Shaickessperro	Shelxplere	Schelquesperr	Shiequespiere
Shaickesspyr	Shelxplere	Schelquesperro	Shiequespier
Shaickesspyrr	Shelxplere	Schelquespyr	Shiequespiere
Shaickesspierrre	Shelxplere	Schelquespyrr	Shiequespeir
Shaickesspeirr	Shelxpaer	Schelquespir	Shiequespaer
Shaickesspeirre	Shelxpaere	Schelquespierr	Shiequespaero
Shaickessper	Shelxpierr	Schelquespierrr	Shiequespierr
Shaickesspera	Shelxpierrre	Schelquespaerr	Shiequespierrre
Shaykesspear	Shelxpierrr	Schaekspier	Shiequespierrr
Shaykesspeare	Shelxpierrre	Schaekspere	Shiequespierrre
Shaykesspeer	Shelxper	Schaeksspeer	Shiequesper
Shaykesspeere	Shelxpero	Schaeksspeere	Shiequespero
Shaykesspiere	Shelxperr	Schaeksspiere	Shiequesperr
Shaykesspier	Shelxperro	Schaeksspierr	Shiequesperro
Shaykesspeiro	Shelxpyr	Schaeksspierrr	Shiequespyr
Shaykesspeir	Shelxpyrr	Schaeksspierrre	Shiequespyrr
Shaykesspaer	Shelxplr	Schaeksspierrr	Shiequespir
Shaykesspaero	Shelxplrre	Schaeksspierrr	Shiequespierr
Shaykesspierr	Shelxpcarr	Schaeksspierrr	Shiequespierrr
Shaykesspierrre	Shelxpaerr	Schaeksspierrr	Shiequespierrr
Shaykesspeirr	Scheyxspier	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierr
Shaykesspeirrre	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrre
Shaykessper	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspere	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykessperr	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykessperre	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspyr	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspyrr	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspir	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspierr	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspaerr	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shaykesspaerrr	Scheyxspiere	Schaeksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspear	Scheyxspiere	Schayckspier	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspeare	Scheyxspiere	Schayckspiere	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspeer	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspeer	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspeere	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspeere	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspiere	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspiere	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspier	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspeiro	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspeir	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspaer	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspaero	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspierr	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspierrr	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr
Shelckesspierrre	Scheyxspiere	Schaycksspierrr	Schecksspierrr

[illegible]



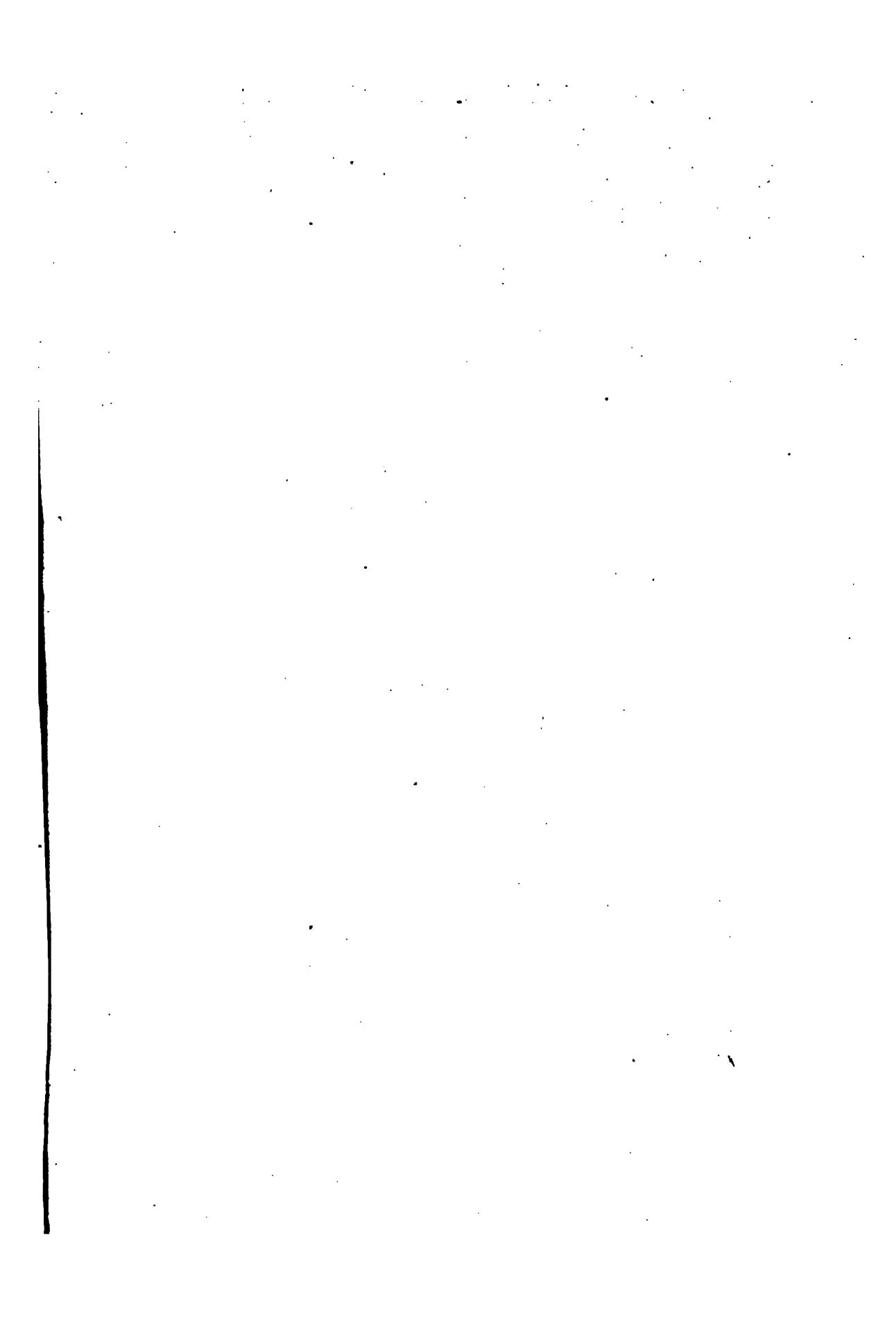
Schakesspear	Shelckespeirr	Schlequespear	Shayckespeirr
Schakesspearo	Shelckespeirro	Schlequespearo	Shayckespeirro
Schakesspeer	Shelckesper	Schlequespeer	Shayckesper
Schakesspeero	Shelckespera	Schlequespeero	Shayckespero
Schakesspiere	Shelckesperr	Schlequespiere	Shayckesperr
Schakesspier	Shelckesperre	Schlequespier	Shayckesperre
Schakesspeiro	Shelckespyrr	Schlequespeiro	Shayckespyrr
Schakesspeirr	Shelckespyrr	Schlequespeirr	Shayckespyrr
Schakesspaer	Shelckespir	Schlequespaer	Shayckespir
Schakesspaero	Shelckespirr	Schlequespaero	Shayckespirr
Schakesspierr	Shelckespierr	Schlequespierr	Shayckespierr
Schakessplr	Shelckespaerr	Schlequespierr	Shayckespaerr
Schakessplr	Shlexpear	Schlequespeirr	Schequespear
Schakesspaerr	Shlexpearo	Schlequespeirro	Schequespearo
Schakesspearr	Shlexpeer	Schlequesper	Schequespeero
Schakessperr	Shlexpeero	Schlequespero	Schequespeer
Schakessperre	Shlexpiere	Schlequesperr	Schequespiere
Schakesspyrr	Shlexpier	Schlequesperre	Schequespier
Schakesspyrr	Shlexpeiro	Schlequespyrr	Schequespeiro
Schakesspierrro	Shlexpeirr	Schlequespyrr	Schequespeirr
Schakesspeirr	Shlexpaer	Schlequespir	Schequespaer
Schakesspeirro	Shlexpaero	Schlequespirr	Schequespaero
Schakessper	Shlexpierr	Schlequespierr	Schequespierr
Schakesspero	Shlexpierrro	Schlequespaerr	Schequespierrro
Schayckesspear	Shlexpeirr	Schaeckespear	Schequespeirr
Schayckesspearo	Shlexpeirro	Schaeckespearo	Schequespeirro
Schayckesspeer	Shlexper	Schaeckespeer	Schequespeer
Schayckesspeero	Shlexpera	Schaeckespeero	Schequespeero
Schayckesspiere	Shlexperr	Schaeckespiere	Schequesperr
Schayckesspier	Shlexperrro	Schaeckespir	Schequesperrro
Schayckesspeira	Shlexpyr	Schaeckespeiro	Schequespyrr
Schayckesspeirr	Shlexpyrr	Schaeckespeirr	Schequespyrr
Schayckesspaer	Shlexpir	Schaeckespaer	Schequespir
Schayckesspaero	Shlexpierr	Schaeckespaero	Schequespierr
Schayckesspierr	Shlexpearr	Schaeckespierr	Schequespierr
Schayckesspierrro	Shlexpaerr	Schaeckespierrro	Schequespaerr
Schayckesspeirr	Shexxpear	Schaeckespeirr	Scheckesspear
Schayckesspeirro	Shexxpearo	Schaeckespeirro	Scheckesspearo
Schayckessper	Shexxpeer	Schaeckesper	Scheckesspeer
Schayckesspero	Shexxpeero	Schaeckespeero	Scheckesspeero
Schayckessperr	Shexxpier	Schaeckesperr	Scheckessperr
Schayckessperre	Shexxpiere	Schaeckesperre	Scheckesspiere
Schayckesspyrr	Shexxpeiro	Schaeckespyrr	Scheckesspierr
Schayckesspyrr	Shexxpeirr	Schaeckespyrr	Scheckesspierrro
Schayckesspir	Shexxpaer	Schaeckespir	Scheckesspir
Schayckesspirr	Shexxpaero	Schaeckespirr	Scheckesspierr
Schayckesspierr	Shexxpierr	Schaeckespierr	Scheckesspierrro
Schayckesspierrro	Shexxpierrro	Schaeckespierrro	Scheckesspierrro
Schayckespear	Shexxpeirr	Shayckespear	Scheckesspeer
Schelckespearo	Shexxpeirrro	Shayckespearo	Scheckesspero
Schelckespeer	Shexxper	Shayckespeer	Scheckessperr
Schelckespeero	Shexxpera	Shayckespeero	Scheckesspiere
Schelckespiere	Shexxperr	Shayckespiere	Scheckesspier
Schelckespir	Shexxperrro	Shayckespir	Scheckesspierr
Schelckespeira	Shexxpyrr	Shayckespeira	Scheckesspierrro
Schelckespeirr	Shexxpyrr	Shayckespeirr	Scheckesspir
Schelckespaer	Shexxpir	Shayckespaer	Scheckesspero
Schelckespaero	Shexxpierr	Shayckespaero	Scheckessperr
Schelckespierr	Shexxpierrro	Shayckespierr	Scheckessperre
Schelckespierrro	Shexxpierrro	Shayckespierrro	Scheckesspyrr
			Scheckesspyrr
			Scheckesspir
			Scheckesspierr
			Scheckesspierrro
			Scheckesspaerr

[illegible]

[illegible]







the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, only 1.5 million women were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 2.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, only 0.5 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

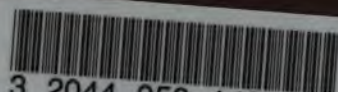
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 25 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people over 65 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people under 16 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people over 75 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce.



3 2044 058 140 674

The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

*Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.*

Harvard College Widener Library  
Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413

WIDENER  
JUN 16 2005  
**STILL STUDY  
CHARGE**  
CANCELLED

Please handle with care.  
Thank you for helping to preserve  
library collections at Harvard.



